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USAID/COLOMBIA FUNDED CONSERVATION LANDSCAPES PROGRAM COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT AID-514-A-09-004



Photo: Conservation Landscapes - Pantera Colombia / part of the Jaguar corridor in El Cocuy Park/ Angélica Díaz

Ninth Quarterly Report (July-September, 2011) November 2011



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The views expressed in this report do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government



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ABBREVIATIONS

AATIS	Traditional Indigenous Authorities Association
AECID	Spanish International Cooperation and Development Agency
AEMAPPS	Analysis of Management Effectiveness of Protected Areas with Social Participation
ARD	Associates in Rural Development, Inc.
ASOCARS	Colombian Association of Environmental Authorities
CA	Cooperative Agreement
CAR	Regional Environmental Authority
CC	Community Council
CDB	Convention on Biological Diversity
CIPAV	Sustainable Agricultural Production Systems Research Center
CLP	Conservation Landscapes Program
COP	Chief Of Party
CTC	Technical Consulting Committee
FPN	Patrimonio Natural - Fondo para la Biodiversidad y las Áreas Protegidas
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GHF	Global Heritage Fund
GIS	Geographic Information System
IAVH	Instituto Alexander von Humboldt
ICANH	Instituto Colombiano de Antropología e Historia
IDEAM	Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies Institute
INCODER	Colombian Rural Development Institute
INEMAR	Jose Benito Vives de Andreis Marine and Coastal Research Institute
MAVDT	Ministerio de Ambiente, Vivienda y Desarrollo Territorial
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
PA – SINAP	SINAP Action Plan
PAU	Project Advisory Unit
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
NNP	National Natural Park
NPU	National Parks Unit
NPS	National Park Service (U.S.)
POA	Annual Operative Plan
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
REM	Special Management Regime
RFA	Request for Appraisal
RFFRA	Request for Final Revised Application
RESNATUR	Colombian Association of Civil Society Reserves
SIAC	Colombian Environmental Information System
SIDAP	Departmental Protected Areas System
SILAP	Local Protected Areas System
SINA	National Environmental System
SINAP	Sistema Nacional de Areas Protegidas
SIRAP	Sistema Regional de Areas Protegidas
SNSM	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
STTA	Short term technical assistance
ToR	Terms of Reference
UAESPPN	Unidad Administrativa Especial del Sistema de Parques Nacionales Naturales
USFS	United States Forest Service
USG	United States Government
WB	World Bank



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1. INTRODUCTION

An important part of the activities were to be carried out during this quarter, both by the Parks in the clusters and by local operators. The exceptions were the Catatumbo and Cocuy parks, for different reasons: lack of manager and delays in hiring and contracts, and armed conflict in the eastern sector of Cocuy. For Katíos, the local operator has begun activities by coordinating their work plan with the park and territorial direction staff. The other local operator, Fundación Tropenbos, submitted a proposal for the diagnostic and preliminary implementation of economic alternatives and participative monitoring in Tumaradó which was evaluated by the Technical Committee on October 2011. For the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, a proposal was presented by the Cesar and Guajira Regional Coffee Committee, in order to establish ecological equipment and methods for coffee processing and the protection of Los Clavos river basin. This proposal was also evaluated by the Technical Committee on October 2011.

The Katíos Park, with the help of a technical consultant hired by the Program, has made substantial accomplishments, which are highlighted in this report. Another important achievement has been reached in Cocuy, by local operators Alta Montaña Andina –AMA- and Fundación Pantera. AMA had originally proposed to identify with the communities some areas for conservation in at least 150 hectares, while protecting with fences 45 of such hectares. While working with the communities through local promoters trained for the purpose, the people identified and agreed to protect a native forest patch covering 54.661 hectares, where fences were installed in sensitive areas to prevent cattle or sheep entering the forest. This achievement surpassed the goals expected with this local operator, due to several factors: AMA's method for engaging people, the participative survey of the whole area, and the community view about the need for protecting this area, all of which helped to reach this agreement. On the other hand, Fundación Pantera, working in Tame, Arauca, has installed most of the areas for the jaguar corridor, with fencing, feline attack prevention and production system improvements for cattle ranchers.

According to the original PMP approved in 2010, most of the targets for the program have been reached, except for the production systems hectares, still low, the new monitoring processes in the parks, and the number of people trained. According to this analysis, a new set of targets and some adjustment for the PMP were sent for USAID's approval, increasing most of the goals in order to incorporate the targets agreed upon by contracts with the local operators.

More than twenty surveys were conducted during the period June 1st to September 30, some of them allowed to identify and dismantle some camp grounds installed by illegal loggers and hunters. Three sanctioning processes have been imposed as a result (Figures 2 and 3).



Figures 2 and 3: Evidence of illegal activities in the Katíos Park.

Monitoring

New monitoring processes (indicator 5) are under way for fisheries and birds (the latter with technical support from Fundación Calidris).

Monitoring is a key activity in the agreements with local fishers from the communities living in the Ciénagas de Tumaradó. The goal of this plan is to reach agreements for improved use and management of fisheries in an area around 10.000 ha.

The Sipein methodology, developed by Invemar and implemented by the National Natural Parks in their marine and coastal protected areas, includes a fisheries census with reference tables to compile and systematize information on types and characteristics of fishing gear, boats, fish species, landing areas, fishing places, and data on the fishers themselves, such as schooling and socio-economic data. The fishing areas' maps have been drawn for the Ciénagas of Tumaradó and Perancho by the fishers and the technical staff (Figure 4).

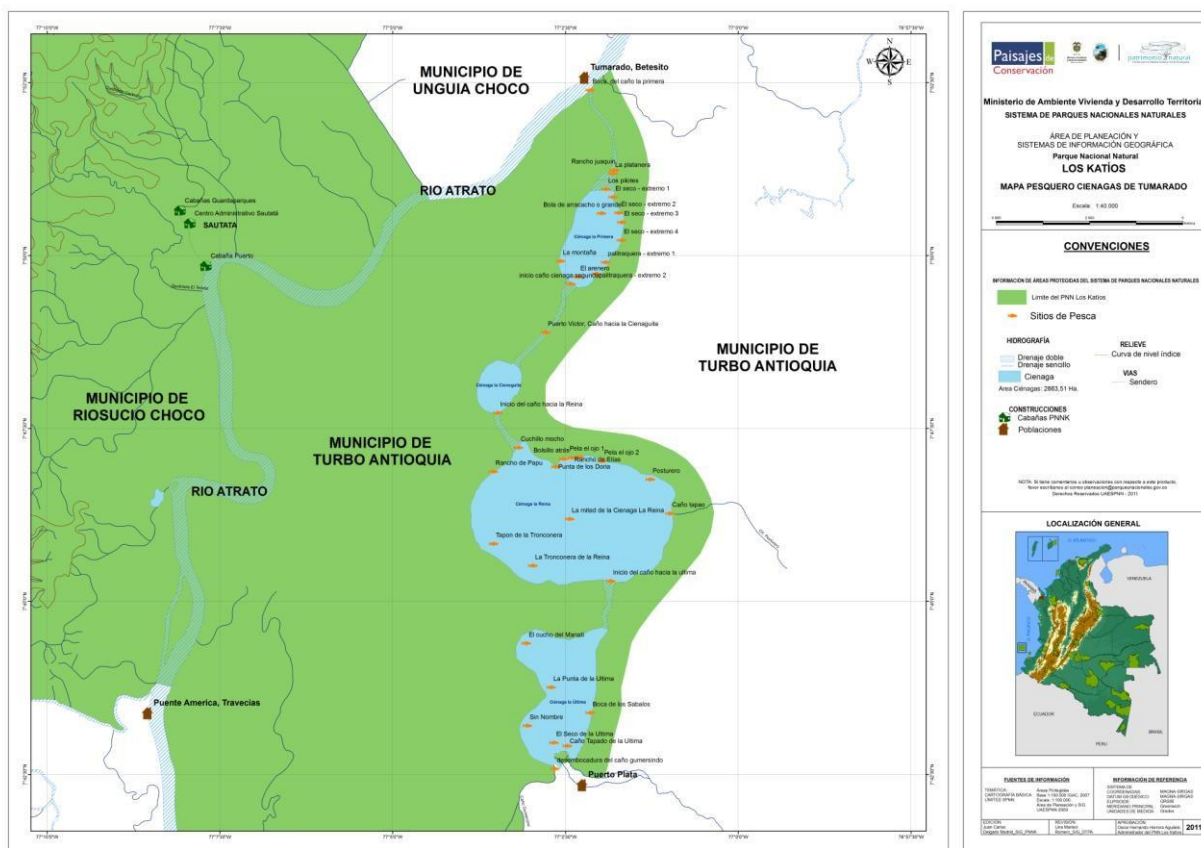


Figure 4: Fishing areas identified in the Ciénagas Tumaradó and Perancho.

Over the reporting period the activities included carrying out the census, where 139 fishers were identified as using this Ciénagas as fishing areas. Monitoring has begun to provide data such as fish catches, fishing effort, daily fishing activity according to fishing gear (all these factors are *pressure* indicators); size frequency of captured fish (this is a *state* indicator).

Data gathering begun on July 18 2011 and data on the table below belongs to the first two weeks of monitoring.

Species	Number of individuals caught in July 2011
Bocachico	1158
Moncholo	287
Doncella	20
Mojarra Amarilla	34



Figure 5. Bocachico (*Prochilodus magdalenae*) – above- and Moncholo (*Hoplias malabaricus*) –below-. These were the two fish more commonly caught in the Ciénagas de Tumaradó, in the Katios Park, in July 2011.



Figure 6. Training on bird monitoring in the Katios Park, Sautatá.

The Park staff has been trained on bird monitoring by Fundación Calidris and the Dirección Territorial Pacifico, by means of workshops and meetings in the Sautatá headquarters.

The Park staff has decided to work on two monitoring questions, following the theoretical orientation developed by National Natural Parks:

1. Monitoring of birds associated with areas in restoration processes. In order to develop this task, the following research question will be answered: Which are the differences in composition and trophic structure of birds between areas in restoration and those that do not have restoration processes?
2. Monitoring of birds associated to wetlands. The question in this case is: What is the abundance of aquatic birds in the different wetlands of the Katíos Park?

Following this methodology, information on *state* (birds associated to wetlands) and *pressure* (bird composition in locations with and without restoration processes)

Atrato

1 Km

Análisis de información por transecto				
1	2	3	4	5
Chavarría 2	Chavarría 1	<u>A. coqui</u> 3	<u>A. coqui</u> 1	Guarumera 2
Monca Calito 1	Guarumera 1		<u>Launita</u> 2	<u>A. coqui</u> 1
<u>A. coqui</u> 1	Cocinero 4			Loro fino 2
Coanera 9				Policeno 1
# Especies 4	# Especies 3	# Especies 1	# Especies 2	# Especies 4
# Individuos 13	# Individuos 9	# Individuos 3	# Individuos 5	# Individuos 6
habitat				
Veg. Inundable (buchen, Arrocacha)	Veg. Inundable (Rastrojo)	Veg. Inundable Cativa, platanillo	Veg. Inundable Panganal y San gregario, punta de lanza	Veg. Inundable campanilla, bejuco pito, socobon y panganal.
Talaguiño, platanillo, guarumera)	Saizero, panganal, cativo, sucillo, goamo churumo, ceiba brava.	Pangana, nolí (almo)		
pendola del Baudo Psarocolius cassini				

Figure 7. Table on data gathering and analysis for bird monitoring in Katíos.



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3. CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS **3.1 Challenges met during the reporting period**

In the previous period, the local operator Faro del Catatumbo had delays and inconsistencies in reports, so a technical appraisal was sought by an experienced agronomist, who visited the area, talked to a large part of the beneficiaries, verified the establishment of production systems in the fields and had interviews with some of the technical staff in charge of implementation. This allowed validating that the materials and tools had been delivered, and most of the people had established the fences and crops. Some of the families had the materials but had not begun implementation because they had no means to buy seeds or plant materials, which were scheduled to be delivered later. The appraisal recommended continuing with the activities, modifying some of the deliverables, such as the nurseries, as there is not enough time for the seedlings to have the required size. Other technical advice was given for better performance and also recommendations to improve reports.

The problems with the Cocuy Park reports have continued, so an alternative was to review each of the contractors' reports and other data to complete information on the goals reached for this report.

Reviewing local operators' reports and validating some of them in the field has proved timeconsuming for the technical and monitoring professionals, so additional help has been sought. Other reports on USAID's platforms, such as TraiNet, have been challenging because of the lack of information on this application, the short time for response and the type of data which must be retrieved, which could not have been planned previously.

3.2 Major constraints faced during the reporting period

In the Catatumbo Park, some contracts are still pending. The professional appointed by the territorial direction has been in the process of hiring people and contractors, due to the delay of the past quarter in which a new manager was appointed but did not last, forcing the territorial direction to take over the responsibility for its management. Nonetheless, the level of execution slowed and it is uncertain whether all of the activities will be completed as planned.

Also in this region, the local operator Proempresas has been delayed by the security situation, hindering the activities for taking coordinates' readings, so they asked for an additional three month period in order to complete these and other associated tasks. For this reason there will be no report on their progress during this quarter.

In Cocuy, the situation in Tame, Arauca had been difficult, as only some of the contractors and park staff charged with implementation of sustainable production systems, were allowed into the area, because armed groups watch any non-locals entering these parts. In the months preceding



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the elections this situation aggravated and mobility was seriously hindered, so the final agreements and technical assistance in farms had to be postponed.

In Katíos, the cabin to be built in the Perancho area has been delayed for several months and the contract has had to be modified for new final dates. Apparently armed groups are moving in this area and the Park manager has warned that the installation of this cabin would be a problem both during construction and afterwards. Several letters have been sent to the NPU but a final answer has not been reached.

3.3 Challenges expected for the next quarter

- Receiving the final terms of reference for contracts related to sustainable production systems and restoration in the Catatumbo Park.
- Finishing the evaluation and approval process for local operators in Katíos and Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta.
- Reaching a final answer on the location and construction of the Perancho cabin in Katíos.
- Obtaining a positive answer on the Cocuy quarterly reports.



4. DETAILED PROGRAM ACTIVITIES DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

4.1 Grants process for local operators

Katíos

- A contract was signed with WWF for the Katíos region, beginning in September 2011, in order to “Contribute to designing a conservation strategy for landuse management in the Conservation Landscape of Los Katíos, through generating quality information and strengthening processes to benefit participation and decisión-making by institutional and community stakeholders, and to coordinate key landuse and other planning instruments on behalf of the conservation landscape”.
- Another proposal was requested on August 29, 2011 for Katíos, to Fundación Tropenbos, and received on September 16, 2011. At the end of this period the evaluation process was finished and the proposal was presented to the Technical Committee on October 2011.

Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta

- The proposal submitted by OGT for the Tucurínca river basin was approved by the Technical Committee and a contract was signed for the following objective: “Strengthen the ancestral land-use planning in the Tucurínca river basin based on the kogui tradition, through securing the functions of the traditional authorities, the generation of inter-institutional agreements, the definition of guidelines for institutional planning instruments and establishment of environmental protection practices and conservation of the territory in the Tucurínca river basin, with the communities of the Resguardo Kogui-Malayo-Arhuaco”.

4.2 Implementation of activities in the clusters

Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and Flamencos

Component 1: Improved Licit and Sustainable Livelihoods

NPU's progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
Four stages were completed for technical assistance in the rehabilitation of old or abandoned cocoa plots in production units managed by	36 families benefited

<p>indigenous families in the Lengüeta sector.</p> <p>A nursery for cocoa plants was built in the locality of Jiwa (arhuacos), to benefit 36 families living in this area.</p> <p>Technical assistance was given for the establishment and maintenance of new cocoa plots.</p> <p>Organic fertilizer modules were built for community use in the Vanguagueka (arhuaco), Bunkwimake (arhuaco) and Sevyaka (kogui) areas, to be used in cocoa and food security plots.</p> <p>An agreement was reached during this period with campesino and indigenous beneficiaries to have training sessions on the following topics: Industrial security and occupational health; air quality; water and soil management and conservation; organic production and clean technologies for sustainable production; integrated pest management and waste management and processing.</p>	<p>36 ha. implemented (Jiwa)</p> <p>184 people trained</p>
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Figure 8. Local students visit the Park's nursery in Perico Aguao, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Lengüeta sector/Borish Cuadrado, NNP Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta.



Figure 9. Training on grafting cocoa plants, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Lengüeta sector/Borish Cuadrado, NNP Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta.

Arhuacos

Local operators' progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p><u>Sustainable Production Systems</u></p> <p>A sugar cane plantation has been established in the Nabusímake school grounds, increasing the area formerly used for this crop. Soybean and pea seeds were bought to sow in the plot previously ploughed and prepared.</p> <p>The sugar-cane processing facility (trapiche) is made up of the following parts: firewood-saving stove, warehouse, equipment and counters for “panela” making and a storage area for the husks and firewood. Waste water mitigation measures have been applied. This facility is ready for use in the next quarter, when the collective use and management rules are set up.</p> <p>The silvopastoral systems with enclosures and field divisions for cattle and sheep herds' rotation have been installed and the trees for hedgerows are being planted. An estimate for each field's carrying capacity has been made to assure proper pasture management.</p>	<p>2,5126 hectares with sustainable production processes which amounts to:</p> <p>0,5 ha. for the sugar cane plot, 0,0126 ha. where the sugar-cane processing facility was built, and 2 ha. of silvopastoral systems</p> <p>73 families benefited</p>



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Kankuamos

Local operators' progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p><u>Sustainable Production Systems</u></p> <p>In the Murillo community the plantains, manioc and maize plots were sown, according to traditional knowledge and practice, such as: harvesting and sowing following the moon cycle; applying natural repellents for pest control; green manure utilization. Some introduced practice is also in use, such as sowing by contour lines and establishing hedgerows and barbed-wire fences.</p> <p>In the Atánquez, La Mina and Murillo communities 10% of the plants have been sown again to replace damaged plants. The plots were weeded with hand tools to maintain plant cover for soils. Irrigation systems were installed in several plots for its use during the dry period.</p> <p><u>Restoration:</u> 15 water sources were protected by fences in the Candela river basin, increasing enclosures to a 60% of the total.</p> <p><u>Training</u></p> <p>Several workshops for theoretical and practical training on sustainable agriculture production and conservation were carried out. Specific topics were organic agriculture, sustainable production and food security, the importance of water and its management, organic fertilizers and sugar-cane production management.</p> <p>Twice a month the plots were visited for technical assistance, to monitor crop growth and health and to give explanations on the agronomic aspects of such crops.</p>	<p>23 new families benefited by sustainable production systems.</p> <p>50 new hectares in food security crops, where sustainable production practice is applied.</p> <p>200 hectares with improved natural resources management through watersource enclosures and hedgerow establishment.</p> <p>There is no increase in the number of persons trained in the period; the same 70 persons have been counted.</p>



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Wiwa

Local operators' progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p><u>Sustainable Production Systems</u></p> <p>Sowing and maintenance of crops have continued, with plots of plantain, manioc, maize, beans, bananas, cocoyam (<i>Xanthosoma</i>) in 30 farms of Sabana Grande, El Barcino, Limoncito and Rinconá communities.</p> <p>The sugar cane plot has been sown and the processing facility (trapiche) for the Sabana Grande community construction is in process. It has a fire-wood saver stove and an area for the sugar-cane processing.</p> <p>The fish-pond in Sabana Grande was reclaimed by installing the water collection pipes, applying lime and fertilizing to prepare the pond for fish-breeding. The same pipes were used profitably to carry water for the community, as they had only a tank for their aqueduct, but pipes were lacking.</p> <p><u>Technical training</u></p> <p>Practical and theoretical workshops were held in the following topics: integrated pest management (for sugar cane and food security plots), preparation of organic fertilizers. For the fish breeding workshop, people from the communities of Sabana Grande and El Barcino participated.</p>	<p>34 new families with sustainable production systems, 15 with food security crops and 19 with sugar cane plots.</p> <p>19,0024 hectares with sustainable production systems (19 in sugar cane and 0,0024 the fishpond).</p> <p>48 people trained.</p>



FIAAT

Local operators' progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p><u>Improving ecotourism infrastructure in the path to Ciudad Perdida</u> The signs have been installed in the path to Teyuna, including a map of the area indicating distance to each location. The bridge construction expert has made a field visit to assess technical requirements and to prepare a design of the bridge. Most of the materials for the water treatment systems have been carried to the final destination, although the difficulties arising from the large size of the tanks has been a challenge for muleteers. Meanwhile the lodge owners have begun excavations in the designed places. The waste management service has begun by an arrangement with the El Mamey school principal and the president of Asojuntar, a local organization, to allow the senior students in the school to participate in this small enterprise. Mules have been bought and are ready to carry garbage in weekly turns. An agreement with the waste management trucks in Santa Marta is still lacking, but will be important to secure for the final disposal.</p> <p>Opepa continued their training workshops with first aid for ecotourism guides, who were given certificates if they attended the whole course. Given the importance of this training, the tourism operators in the area have agreed to hire only those guides who have the certificate.</p> <p>The Eco-club in the Mamey school has continued activities with a good performance and as a result, this school has been selected for the 2012 meeting of Colombian Eco-clubs</p> <p>CIPAV, an organization known for its expertise in sustainable cattle ranching and silvo-pastoral systems, was in charge of an exchange of experiences for the landowners established in the Buritaca river basin. A total of 17 people attended the tour to the cattle ranching farms in Cesar and Guajira, where they got to know first-hand the improvement in pastures, trees for fodder, tree and pasture arrangements, cattle management and sanitary requirements for milk and meat production. The farms in the Buritaca sector were assessed and an action plan was formulated for changes to be implemented towards sustainable cattle ranching.</p>	<p>When the water treatment systems are completely installed, and the waste management service is in operation, the area will be validated for sustainable management of natural resources</p> <p>Number of people participating in eco-club pending validation</p> <p>17 persons trained on silvopastoral systems and sustainable cattle ranching</p>



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Component 2 - NPU and SINAP Institutional Strengthening and Governance

NPU's progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<u>Control and surveillance</u> The local plan for control and surveillance has been delivered and is in operation.	Indicator 4: advance in NPU strategic lines: see PMP section

Component 3: The social capital and community participation objective.

Arhuacos

<u>Organizational strengthening</u> The manuals for administrative, contracts and technical processes have been made and validated by the Cabildo Gobernador, the indigenous organization's authority.	1 organization strengthened (Organización Indígena Arhuaca).
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Wiwa

<u>Governance strengthening</u> The third meeting of authorities and representatives of 27 indigenous communities pertaining to the Wiwa organization (OWYBT) was held, and advances were made towards shaping the Wiwa Resguardo. This process has been endorsed by the Consejo Territorial de Cabildos – CTC- and it is expected that by 2011 the Colombian governmental institutions will be called for its definition.	The Wiwa organization has been formerly reported as strengthened.
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Fragua NNP

Component 1: Improved Licit and Sustainable Livelihoods

NPU's progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p><u>Sustainable Production</u></p> <p>51 families were benefited by technical assistance related to sustainable production, both in the Sarabando river basin and the Resguardo La Cerinda. Activities were mainly concerned with grafting cocoa plants and follow-up of those already grafted.</p> <p>A total of four workshops were held to support the farm planning process and sustainability indicators.</p> <p><u>Restoration:</u></p> <p>Farm land use planning was continued with 46 of the 51 families. They have included active and passive restoration areas.</p> <p>In order to have a base line to help forest restoration, as well as data for monitoring processes, two stages were carried out for the characterization of flora in areas of reference ecosystems.</p>	<p>149 hectares in restoration</p>



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Amazon Conservation Team – ACT

Local operators' progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p><u>Definition of a work plan for implementation of sustainable production systems</u></p> <p>Land-use planning has been completed for 82 farms, in order to guide sustainable production and conservation activities. A diagnostic is made for agricultural and natural resource areas, then activities are planned for the short and long term in order to achieve sustainability of the production system for each family.</p> <p><u>Sustainable Production Systems</u></p> <p>The Yachaicury indigenous school has enclosed 4 hectares for restoration processes. The plant species were identified and characterized, both those present in the location and others which could be included in the restoration design.</p> <p>The cultivated plots (chagras) are producing and strengthening food security. During this period weeding was made and they continued sowing according to the moon cycle and the rain periods.</p> <p>Trees were planted to provide protection and shadow for cocoa and copoazú, with plantains, rubber and native trees for timber. Both cocoa and copoazú seedlings are in the nurseries while grafting is finished to transplant to the fields. Planting for shade has not been completed and is a priority for the next quarter before any cocoa and copoazú is planted.</p> <p><u>Training:</u></p> <p>In order to prepare beneficiaries for proper establishment of agroforestry systems, practical workshops were carried out on cocoa grafting, design and layout for planting rubber and cocoa trees. Also, workshops were made to build solar cocoa-drying facilities. Other topics were discussed on cocoa production, such as integrated pest management and certification processes to have access to fair trade markets.</p>	<p>41 families have been benefited in this period</p> <p>130,6 hectares in sustainable production systems are reported for the period</p> <p>No new people have been trained in this period.</p>



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Component 2 - NPU and SINAP Institutional Strengthening and Governance

NPU's progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p><u>Research</u></p> <p>Along with the two forest characterizations already mentioned, a second rapid ecological assessment was made in the upper Sarabando river basin with support from the GECHO group from Universidad del Cauca. They worked with the following groups: amphibians, reptiles, bats, birds and butterflies. These research activities follow the research plan for this park and are a base line for biological information within the protected area. This data will also be helpful for future monitoring strategies implementation.</p>	<p>Indicator 4.</p> <p>A protected area implementing research lines by July 2012 with CLP support: see PMP section.</p>
<p><u>Buffer zone</u></p> <p>A characterization of stakeholders was done, according to the methodology provided by NPU's technical sub-direction. Results will help to put forward the Park's work on buffering function of surrounding areas. So far this data have not been socialized with NGOs working in the region, such as ACT, but this activity will be suggested to the parties.</p> <p><u>Management plan</u></p> <p>The Parks Unit has been working on Management Plans in order to introduce the climate change topics. A methodological tool was developed to identify vulnerable areas in the Parks. In this course of action a first workshop was held to evaluate information needs for this method.</p>	<p>When documents are completed the contribution to indicators will be validated.</p>

Component 3: The social capital and community participation objective.

Amazon Conservation Team – ACT

<p><u>Strengthening governance with communities in priority areas</u></p> <p>A 90% of information on organizational diagnostic by communities, a SWOT analysis was made, and projects were prioritized to include them in the Agendas Veredales, which are local development plans. In this period 11 such plans were finished and this exercise will continue over the next quarter. Along with an assessment of the local organization, they include an environmental appraisal, a history of the “vereda”, the priority problems and a definition of alternatives for their solution. According to this diagnosis, project profiles began to be developed on agroforestry, conversion of cattle production systems, production infrastructure, reforestation and restoration, and cocoa plantations. Alternatives for transformation and commercialization of products were included, such as cocoa, plantains, pineapple and milk.</p> <p>The local plans were disseminated in the Belén de los Andaquíes municipality Council with the candidates for mayor in this village.</p>	
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Representatives from each Vereda showed their plans to council members, municipal administration staff and other regional institutions. This local agendas will be the basis for sustainability of activities in the region, as most conservation and production systems projections were included for consideration by future mayors and Town Councils.	
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NPU's progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
Activities have continued with the Resguardo El Portal for a follow-up of restoration and sustainable production systems implementation. The professional on social sciences reviewed progress in the Life Plan. Administrative training was carried out and the first cycle of a workshop named “the butterfly forest” was made with the children in this resguardo.	265 people trained.

Utría NNP

Component 1: Improved Licit and Sustainable Livelihoods

NPU's progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p><u>Sustainable production systems</u></p> <p>Work has continued with maize crops in the indigenous community of Santa María de Condoto.</p> <p>An agreement has been reached with the Jurubidá community to work with 15 families on agroforestry systems with cocoa, another 20 families from the Puerto Indio community with family “azoteas”, 24 families in the La Loma community with agroforestry systems with plantains and fruit trees.</p>	<p>20 Families benefited and 5 ha. with sustainable production systems established.</p> <p>Goals reached in Jurubidá will be validated in the next quarter.</p>



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Fundación Natura

Local operators' progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p><u>Sustainable production systems</u></p> <p>The most important activities in the period were the implementation of all the production systems with the Hunters Group and the azoteas of Mujeres en Progreso. A total of 56,34 ha. were established in sustainable production systems, benefiting 45 families in the town of El Valle.</p> <p>An exchange of experiences was carried out between the members of the Hunters Group, visiting their food security plots. Increase in area and plants sown, techniques used, the amount of production, the surplus of this production which can be sold, and the community work (cambio de mano) which was needed were analyzed in the process of strengthening this group with an economic and food security alternative. The participants have now the conviction that their plots are important for their families' food security and that as a secondary benefit, some of the products obtained may be traded.</p> <p>A workshop was held with Mujeres en Progreso, with a doctor with an expertise in nutrition, with the purpose of improving the nutritional state of their families. They learned about the nutritional quality of food, especially the species planted in their azoteas, and how the availability of these plants in their azoteas contributes with quantity and better quality in their diet.</p> <p>This period was for Grupo Caguama the beginning of the turtle nesting period. Monitoring activities were carried out with nightly patrols between 6 pm and 5 am in the 8 km of the Playa la Cuevita. They registered in appropriate formats their surveys, the nests collected and protected in their nurseries, follow-up of their birth and release, and the construction and maintenance of nurseries. During the next quarter the aggregate data will be compiled and analyses will begin, although there will still be births registered up to January or February 2012, when all data must be completed and final data obtained. Then, the Caguama group may provide relevant information for the Ministry of the Environment, specifically for the National Strategy for Marine Turtle Protection. Information will also be useful for Caguama's own ecotourism guides benefit.</p>	<p>56,34 Ha established and 45 families benefited</p>



Figure 10. El Valle, Bahía Solano/“Mujeres en progreso” during the workshop on food and nutrition for health/Pía Escobar, Fundación Natura



Figure 11. Río Valle, Bahía Solano/One of the “Hunters Group” food security plot in Río Valle during the exchange of experiences/Javier Castiblanco, CLP



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Figure 12. Playa La Cueva, El Valle, Bahía Solano/A monitoring team of “Caguama Group” labeling a turtle after she has laid eggs/Sandra Galán, Fundación Natura.



Marviva

Local operators' progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p><u>Fisheries monitoring and census</u></p> <p>The map on fishing areas for community fishers was finished for the whole Golfo de Tribugá (approximately 60.000 ha). This tool will be useful for decision making on fisheries planning and zoning.</p> <p>The map (see page 28) will be an important tool for the forthcoming discussions on the criteria which must support the fisheries planning and zoning in the Gulf. Every fishing area has been located in the map, complementing the 86 sites identified previously by the Consejo Riscasles in 2009. These points have depth readings, allowing the analysis of the percentage of yearly fishing events in each depth zone and its distance to the coastline. Species in each fishing event are also registered, along with size and maturity. All of this data allows establishing periods and species for fishing prohibitions, linked to the responsible fishing strategy. Also, the commercial strategy will be designed taking into account this data.</p> <p><u>Organizational strengthening for decision making on territorial planning</u></p> <p>The GICPA (Grupo Interinstitucional y Comunitario de Pesca Artesanal) general assembly in Bahía Solano was supported. This group is the main instance for decision making on fisheries planning at the regional level. The meeting allowed socializing monitoring results, the Utría Park research plan, information on changing fish hooks and the status of the Fishing Law proposal. Related to this law proposal, it was decided that a “previous consultation” process had to be done with the Community Councils. These meetings help the GICPA members to have updated information on relevant topics and are important moments for discussion and coordination for fisheries planning and management of such resources.</p> <p>The first workshop for strengthening the Main Community Councils of Nuquí and Bahía Solano was held in september, through a joint operation between Fundación MarViva and Fundación Natura. Both councils must be strengthened in their capacity as ethnic authorities for the management of their territories and the natural resources they contain. The topics were selected jointly, in order to have better knowledge of Ley 70 and its implications for the territory and the collective tenure, their jurisdictions and competence over marine or</p>	<p>113 people receiving training or technical assistance by Fundación MarViva on natural resource management and/or conservation of biodiversity during this period.</p>



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terrestrial resources, governance and implementation of agreements and management plans for mangroves and fisheries, mechanisms and tools for conflict resolution.

The workshop was organized by the Main Community Councils of Delfines and Riscuales, with support from the Local Councils in the municipalities of Nuquí, Bahía Solano and Juradó in the Cupica and Tribugá Gulfs. Technical assistance was given by Fundación MarViva, Fundación Natura and the Conservation Landscapes Program. Only two local councils of Termales and Coquí did not attend the meeting, although they had been invited.

The objective was to generate tools which can help these community councils in their knowledge and practice of their rights and control over their collective territories, both in terrestrial and marine areas.

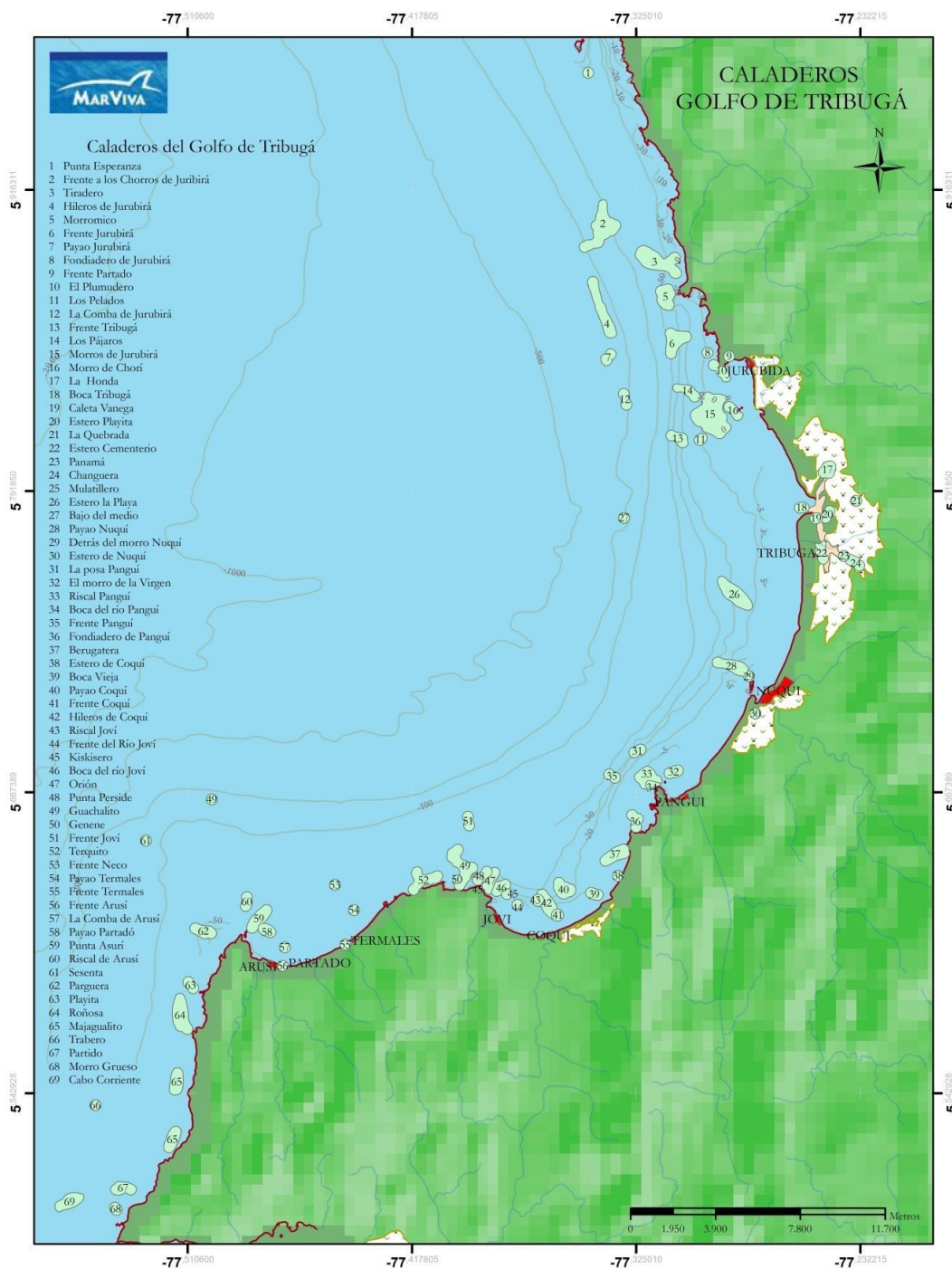


Figure 13: Fishing areas in the Gulf of Tribugá, according to monitoring data.

The map will be an important tool for the forthcoming discussions on the criteria which must support the fisheries planning and zoning in the Tribugá Gulf, since it gives up-to-date information about the zones fishermen are currently using and the numbers of fishing events in each point and in the whole area. On the basis of this information, an “Artisanal Fishery Zone” will be proposed for the whole Tribugá Gulf, which represents an area of 60,000 hectares. This zone can benefit 10 local fishers’ communities and at least 200 families, since it would be free of commercial fisheries activities (given the previous approval of the Local Councils and the Regional Fisheries authorities). Thus it will lead to a sustainable fishing activity in the north coast of the Chocó Region.



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Figures 14 and 15. Playa Huina, Municipio Bahía Solano/Participants in workshop for strengthening the Main Community Councils/ Javier Castiblanco, CLP



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Red Colombia Verde

Local operators' progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
Activities were mainly concerned with follow-up of the best practice manuals delivered before.	

Component 2 - NPU and SINAP Institutional Strengthening and Governance

NPU's progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<u>Control and Surveillance</u> The official document has been approved for the Local Action Plan on Control and Surveillance.	Indicator 4. PNN Utría implements a Local Action Plan on Control and Surveillance. See PMP section.
<u>Monitoring</u> A methodological guide is available for monitoring hunting game with the indigenous communities in NNP Utría. The hunting (pressure) monitoring process has been validated and a new monitoring process has begun (state) on the abundance and distribution of the main game species.	Indicator 5. One monitoring process added.
<u>Control and surveillance</u> 21 reports were made on control and surveillance surveys, 16 in the marine area and 5 in land with their coordinates, estimated coverage and photos.	13.258 ha. in C&S activities (the hectares covered are same as previous quarter, as this area has been defined for illegal fisheries control, so no additional hectares are counted)

Component 3: Social Capital and Community Participation Objectives

NPU's progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
Participants from the indigenous communities of Sta. María de Condoto and Jurubidá have participated in training related to natural resource management. (Restoration process, sustainable production and monitoring)	481 people trained



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Catatumbo NNP

Component 1: Improved Licit and Sustainable Livelihoods

Faro del Catatumbo

Local operators' progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
Validation of actual progress was made through field visits and interviews with beneficiaries. Some activities have been delayed but many have established their food security plots and silvo-pastoral systems with fences and their own seed. It is expected that the final goals will be reached, through a contract modification to extend the duration until the end of march 2012.	Measurements will be made over next period

Component 2 - NPU and SINAP Institutional Strengthening and Governance

NPU's progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
There has not been substantial progress in the Catatumbo Park's activities for the reasons explained above. The new contractors are beginning their work, which will be accountable in the next quarter.	

Component 3: The social capital and community participation objective

Funprocep

Local operators' progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
Workshops for organizational (administrative) strengthening, participative production and validation of educational materials, land use planning and natural resource management of the territory have been held over this period.	382 People trained

Cocuy NNP

Component 1: Improved Licit and Sustainable Livelihoods

NPU's progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
As explained in the constraints section, the contractor in the eastern sector of Cocuy had been detained by armed groups, so the continuation of activities had to be set some time after the elections in October. Progress has been done	The report will be finished in the next quarter. Progress



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<p>for the implementation of silvo-pastoral systems with pasture seed-banks and tree species used as fodder, hedgerows, a nursery and a food-security plot in the local school, fish-ponds and fencing for the protection of restoration areas and water sources.</p> <p>Workshops for technical capacity building were also carried out, on soil and water conservation, identification of seed trees for propagation, and exchange of experiences between the beneficiaries.</p>	<p>will be reported when information received is validated.</p>
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AMA

Local operators' progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p><u>Local System of Protected Areas in Chiscas</u></p> <p>The local system of protected areas proposed for the Chiscas municipality shows significant progress, with land-cover maps, connectivity analysis, hydrographic network, threats analyses, soils and possible conservation areas as identified with the communities. An agreement was reached with communities living around the “Montaña de Duarte”, a local landmark which is respected as a conservation area.</p> <p>A total of 27.050 native trees were planted in nine “veredas”, enriching live fences, river banks and water sources which provide water for eight aqueducts in four “veredas”.</p> <p>A total of 15 local organizations participated in meetings and workshops to decide on conservation areas: Acueducto Choreron - Litargon, Acueducto la Fragua, Acueducto las Cañas, Acueducto Puerta Grande, Acueducto Rodeo la Perla, Asociación Junta de Acción Comunal Soyagra, Asociación de Subcriptores de Rechiniga, JAC el Limón, JAC Duarte Abajo, JAC la Perla, JAC La Upa, JAC Las Mercedes, Organización Base Taucasi, Organización Comunitaria Chiscana Stereo, Vivero Futuro Verde Alto Andino.</p>	<p>A total of 54.661 hectares with improved biodiversity management are reported for the period, surpassing the goal originally established with the local operator.</p> <p>15 organizations strengthened: SWOT analysis for each and definition of potential future project topics.</p>



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Avansar ONG

Local operators' progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p><u>Sustainable Production Systems</u></p> <p>Design and layouts for coffee planting have continued in the Tame area, where during this period 31 families planted timber trees and plantains to protect future coffee plants. In order to offset acid soils, lime was applied as supplement to organic fertilizer produced in the farms. The reports lack precision regarding the number of shade trees and plantain plants established, hindering the validation of these goals.</p> <p><u>Training</u></p> <p>Three workshops were carried out on coffee plantation and production: fertilizing, preparing the plots, pest control and plant health management</p> <p>Each family received technical assistance for designing and planting the agroforestry coffee system.</p> <p>Lists of attendance to these workshops and meetings are incomplete, so validation has not been possible during this period.</p>	<p>32 families have established in their farms the initial forest cover (guamo and plantain) for the coffee plantation to be established in the last months of 2011. Area of cover established pending validation.</p> <p>No. of people trained is pending validation.</p>

Component 3: The social capital and community participation objective.

Opepa

Local operators' progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p><u>Environmental education</u></p> <p>During the period a follow-up and monitoring stage was made to strengthen the Eco-clubs in the schools El Cardón and José Santos Gutiérrez in El Cocuy municipality. These groups have developed restoration projects and a recycling project in the town and school.</p> <p><u>Training</u></p> <p>Two workshops were held to disseminate and receive feedback from the ecotourism service providers in Güicán and Cocuy, on the administrative and financial operation manuals. These will be used for training and strengthening the ecotourism activities in the region.</p>	<p>14 new organizations supported by organizational strengthening workshops.</p> <p>36 new people trained.</p>

Pantera

Local operators' progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p><u>Sustainable production systems</u></p> <p>Joint work with six cattle ranches landowners allowed to make a diagnostic and design of best practice in cattle ranching in order to improve productivity and limit losses due to feline predation. Implementation of these practices, including silvo-pastoral systems will be concluded in the next period over the 60 ha. originally proposed.</p> <p><u>Biological Corridor</u></p> <p>All fences for the biological corridor were established, liberating areas for conservation in the Purare riverside. A total of 8,3 kmts. and a mean width of 65 meters were protected by fencing, for a total of 53,95 hectares with improved management of biodiversity.</p> <p>This was obtained as a result of a process of coordination and acceptance by the community of the importance of conservation of the river margins and the participative processes of ecological restoration.</p>	<p>The 60 Ha. and 6 families will be validated when they begin implementation of best practice in cattle ranching.</p> <p>53,95 ha. with improved management of biodiversity</p>



Figure 16. Materials for fencing were delivered to Mr. Gregorio Celis, San Salvador farm.



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Figure 17. Fencing established for the biological corridor in the farm El Palmar, owner Segundo Torres.



Figure 18. Fencing installed for the biological corridor in La Palma farm, owner Ciro Niño.



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Component 2 - NPU and SINAP Institutional Strengthening and Governance

NPU's progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p><u>Ecotourism planning</u></p> <p>Official documents have been approved and are implemented: Carrying Capacity Assessment for ecotourism sites in the western sector of the Cocuy Park and the Ecotourism Management Plan for the Sierra Nevada de El Cocuy, Güicán y Chita.</p> <p>These documents represent the joint work between the park staff, the technical subdirection and the ecotourism service providers for the Park and influence area.</p> <p>The process was consolidated through CLP support and it allows decision making for the management of the territory, with land-use plan and rules for ecotourism activities in 13.372 ha. related to ecotourism paths. This will help conservation and improve the livelihoods for ecotourism service providers, including guides, hotel and restaurant owners, transporters, etc.</p>	<p>Indicator 4. PNN Cocuy implementing an ecotourism management plan with CLP support. See PMP section.</p> <p>247 people trained</p> <p>25 organizations strengthened</p>



Methodological guide for monitoring ecotourism impacts

This document is a part of the Ecotourism management plan, defining six indicators and reference data taken on Easter week and the mid-year holidays, as follows:

IMPACT	PRESSURE INDICATORS	RESPONSE INDICATORS
Loss of vegetation cover by horses feeding and people trampling	Rate of loss in frailejones Espeletia lopezzi. Percentage widening of paths	Number of regulation infringements
Loss of ecological function in soils due to loss of vegetation cover		
Biodiversity loss represented in vegetation cover and associated fauna		Percentage of visitor satisfaction
Water pollution by waste and excrements	Water quality analysis	
Soil pollution by waste and excrements	Waste production	

Indicator 5.

Four new monitoring processes related to ecotourism planning



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Cross-Cutting

Component 2 - NPU and SINAP Institutional Strengthening and Governance

NPU's progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p>Ecotourism planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SFF Flamencos: The carrying capacity and ecotourism planning document are being implemented officially. The monitoring method has been implemented. • PNN El Cocuy: The carrying capacity and ecotourism planning document are being implemented officially. The monitoring method has been implemented as well. 	<p>Indicator 4. Progress in the implementation of the National Parks Unit strategic plan. Two Protected áreas implementing ecotourism planning, including carrying capacity measure and monitoring impact methodology: 3 points.</p>
<p>Control and Surveillance</p> <p>All the “Prevention, Control and Surveillance Local strategies” of the six national parks prioritized have been finished, implemented and officially approved and received by CLP Coordination</p>	<p>Indicator 4. Progress in the implementation of the National Parks Unit strategic plan. Six National parks implementing “Prevention, Control and Surveillance strategies” with the support of CLP: 4 points.</p>



AEMAPPS

This instrument (National Park's Management Effectiveness evaluation tool based on an evaluation of management planning, processes and outcomes with social participation) has been updated during this period. Although AEMAPPS indicators assess management in the short, medium and long term, for the purpose of the PMP only short term effectiveness (efficiency and efficacy) is being measured and compared. This tool is updated yearly when taking measurements of "short term" effectiveness. As the CLP did not last long enough for a medium or long-term reading, it was decided to carry out this "short term" process in 2010 and then compare it to 2011, so this is the final report on the AEMAPPS tool during this Program.

In this tool, each indicator includes a set of variables to be measured according to different situations of the protected area. Indicators assess the changes in management over time and contribute to two indexes: **efficacy** and **efficiency**. The first index –efficacy- measures the level of governance, while efficiency is related to the quality of the management operation. Both indexes then contribute to the **effectiveness** index regarding the management of a protected area.

Given the results of five of the protected areas, the positive impact of CLP support is reflected in the short time in **efficacy** (governance) because of a higher percentage of the PA covered by control and surveillance, and improvements in regulation of activities such as research and ecotourism. This reflects CLP support and is a good example of how to combine financial support (in terms of better equipment, additional staff and new infrastructure) and technical capacity (control and surveillance, ecotourism, research and monitoring guides). Katios NP is the best example of this situation.

Regarding the **efficiency** index, the improvement is due to better administrative (annual work plans and operational plan) and technical processes, evaluation and monitoring.

Lower indexes are related to factors such as security problems affecting governance (efficacy in Alto Fragua NP) and the changes and learning process of some NP managers, affecting management quality (efficiency in Utria, Sierra and Catatumbo NP's).

Indicator 6. Positive variation in short term effectiveness (according to AEMAPPS tool) in five of the six prioritized protected areas.



<p>Research and monitoring</p> <p>The Park's Research Fund initiative was released in August 2011 through the National Parks website.</p> <p>After two weeks, a total of 134 proposals were received for three different categories: Local communities, National Parks Staff and Academic proposals. After an internal evaluation process, National Parks staff selected 6 proposals to be implemented in the next 9 months. (See table below for project titles).</p> <p>Katios NNP have implemented four new monitoring processes related to fishing activities and bird populations (as shown in the first section of this report)</p>	<p>Since these projects have not started in this period, validation of the goal will be made when actual contracts are signed.</p> <p>Indicator 5. 4 new monitoring processes implemented with the support of CLP.</p>
<p>New Areas Declaration</p> <p>Playona Acandí: support is still given with workshops held with three community councils and NP personnel in order to identify the kind of protected area (or areas) to be implemented.</p> <p>So far, two options have been identified: a strict protected area for turtle nesting along the beach (IUCN Category I.) and a Distrito de Manejo Integrado (IUCN Category IV.), which may include productive lands belonging to the Community Councils.</p> <p>These meetings have been held as part of the “previous consultation” process, which is the legally approved step preceding the official declaration process.</p>	<p>Ongoing activity in the process for declaration of protected areas.</p> <p>200 people from 3 community councils participating in conservation activities.</p> <p>(Numbers to be validated for the next report on indicator 8).</p>
<p>SINAP action plan</p> <p>The team working on new categories for protected areas in the Carder region (Risaralda) has examined and validated 15 areas by the CAR. This information is now registered in the RUNAP system and it may change the percentage of ecosystems represented in the SINAP.</p>	<p>The variation of change in the percentage of ecosystems represented in the SINAP has not been calculated yet.</p>



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National Natural Parks' Research Fund

Category 1. Local communities' proposals

No project was selected in this category.

Category 2. National Parks' proposals.

Grantee	Position/Institution	Project	Protected area
Sandra Milena Navarrete Ramírez	Contractor NPU, research and monitoring profesional NNP Tayrona	Mammal monitoring as a planning and building capacity tool in Tayrona NP	Tayrona NP
Aristides Segundo López Peña	Contractor NPU, Assistant for hydrobiological resources, Vía Parque Isla de Salamanca	Key habitats for marine natural resources in Isla de Salamanca Vía Parque: Integrating scientific and local knowledge as a planning tool.	Isla de Salamanca Vía Parque
Julián Olaya Restrepo	Contractor NPU, profesional de investigación y monitoreo, Parque Nacional Natural Utría	Key breeding areas for <i>Sphyrna lewini</i> shark in Utria NP	Utria NP

Category 3. Academic proposals.

Grantee		Project	Protected area
María Lucía Prado Sañudo	Universidad del Valle Estudiante de maestría en ciencias, biología	Conservation strategy for three endangered <i>Atelopus</i> species in Colombian National Parks.	Utria, Katios and Gorgona NP's
Bellineth Valencia Ramírez	Universidad del Valle Contratista. Investigadora adscrita al Grupo de Investigación en Ciencias Oceanográficas, Departamento de Biología	Influence of oceanographic conditions on marine ecosystem's conservation status in Utria NP	Utria NP

Jenny Pauline Cueto Gómez	Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Sede Leticia Estudiante de maestría en estudios amazónicos	Characterization of the colonization process and territorial configuration of the high river basin of the Inírida river, as an environmental planning tool in the Nukak RNN buffer zone.	Nukak RNN
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4.3 Communications activities: Success stories

The following success stories have been published in the Program's web page.

Safe passage for Jaguars

La Reforma site in the municipality of Tame, Eastern zone of the National Natural Park of El Cocuy.



"I don't want to have cattle because I know this land is no good for that; that is why I want to have my African sheep, but I do not want the lion killing my animals. This is why I hope to benefit with silvo-pastoral systems and maintain the forest patch I have cared for, because I know this will give fruit one day", says Jesús Cáceres, owner of San Pedro farm, to the biologists working with the Panthera and Orinoquia Biodiversa Foundations.

Foto: Paisajes de Conservación – Fundación Pantera / Parque Cocuy /
Angélica Díaz

This visit is one of many that these professionals have made over the last months; now they will talk with the farmers on the conservation of key wildlife, a dialogue that has been repeated with many landowners in this region, located at the base of the mountains and near the eastern savanna plains. Angélica Díaz (Pantera Foundation) and Karen Pérez, (Orinoquia Biodiversa Foundation), are in charge of showing the local farmers the benefits of a Project based on good practice for cattle ranching which will also benefit conservation of forest patches, and thus, conservation of a safe area for jaguars.

This initiative, called the Jaguar Corridor, is one in a network of efforts to build and sustain safe passageways for jaguars from Mexico to Brasil. Colombia is a crucial country for this initiative, as many paths through forests, mountains and savannas are taken by jaguars after crossing the Darien gap, and connections between Central and South America are threatened by human activities and



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infrastructure development. Implementation of best practice in cattle ranching and agricultural activities, a good definition and enforcement of protected areas and their buffer zones is essential for the protection of these large cats.

People in these communities must be informed on conservation issues and practice which can both sustain their needs and those of the natural areas and wildlife.

“For these communities living in the Eastern sector of the El Cocuy Park, cultural practice includes forest clearing and fires, along with hunting. This has a direct impact on regional biodiversity, and consequently, it affects environmental goods and services provision, climate regulation, water availability and food procurement”, explains Angélica Díaz.

Based on these reasons, the Conservation Landscapes Program is promoting the conservation of biological richness, with sound scientific and technological research and its application for sustainable production projects, which improve the livelihoods for local communities and protection of natural resources.

Progress has been made through dialogue and conversations with local people, as they now have changed their attitude towards jaguar and wildlife conservation, jointly with the implementation of sustainable production practice.

“Every winter time the tiger passes by and although I have run into him he has done me nothing, so I don’t touch him either; if the project works, we respect this animal’s life”, declares Ciro Niño, owner of La Palma farm.



Foto: Paisajes de Conservación – Fundación Pantera / Parque Cocuy / Angélica Díaz

La Reforma site was a logging community until 2007; since, they have been dedicated to cattle ranching, apparently without reaching economic stability because of the market conditions and lack of access in this remote area with scarce dirt roads.

This Project, developed by the Pantera Foundation in this region, has established an arrangement with silvo-pastoral systems and hedgerows, which prevents jaguar predation over cattle.

“We will continue talking with people for jaguar and other wildlife protection, such as peccary, andean bear, wild fowl such as “paujil” and “pava”, remarks Angélica.

An agreement must be reached with hunters to lower the pressure on wild fauna, because the availability of smaller prey for jaguar and puma will guarantee that conflicts between feline species and cattle will be reduced.



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“We hope to achieve an agreement with this community to prevent cutting of forest patches still remaining in the area, and teaching them on best cattle practice, to improve productivity while at the same time reduce losses due to predation”, explains Karen Pérez.

The buffer zone around the El Cocuy Park in this eastern sector is part of the route to secure jaguar reproduction. When a jaguar in the Caribbean region decides to look for a mate in the eastern Colombian savannas, it has to cross large extensions of land: one of these is the Purare river gallery forest, where this community, aware of the importance of this forest, endeavors to protect the jaguars and other animals from hunting, providing finally a safe passage for this jaguar, which upon finding a mate to reproduce, will keep these felines as a key species in these Conservation Landscapes.

More information:

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Local alliances for building nature networks in the Cocuy region



Foto: Paisajes de Conservación – AMA Chiscas / Parque El Cocuy / Carlos Suárez

Chiscas – Boyacá. The water supply managed by the Rasgón aqueduct benefits the municipalities of Chiscas (Boyacá) and Macaravita (Santander) and represents an example of good community work for managing water resources and natural conservation areas. This organization supplies water to 600 people in 105 households, along with three schools in El Palmar, La Bricha, Rasgón and Porqueras. The staff has been trained by a local NGO,

the Corporación Alta Montaña Andina (AMA), in order to build a common vision to care for nature in the area surrounding the Cocuy Park and mountain massif, where receding glaciers and forests are a concern both for environmental organizations and for the people living in this region. “Starting with the local aqueduct board, we motivated their confidence in the project and they helped us to summon community meetings”, said Carlos Andrés Suárez, AMA coordinator. “A strategy was



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sought with them to protect the Palmar forest, recognized as the water source for agricultural activities and for their homes”, explains Carlos Andrés.

The Conservation Landscapes Program has supported AMA in their effort to train local people for soil, water and forest management, ecological restoration actions and field trips where they survey their own natural resources and identify conservation problems in their rivers and water sources. Capacity building for community organizations has been vital to reach good results and maintain conservation actions in the long term.

“This is a valuable experience, because we are seldom able to work with communities in two provinces (Santander and Boyacá) towards finding a common interest in a water protection area. Moreover, this forest will connect the dry forest area in the Chicamocha canyon with the high Andean patches in Duartes and Palmar, then with the Chiscas “paramos” higher up, thus setting a true biological corridor or network with the Cocuy Park”, Suárez added.

Agreements have been signed with land-owners to build protective fences in special conservation areas and water sources. “If we do not act jointly and fast, we will not be able to assure the water provision in the short term”, said Suárez.

This process will relieve the impact that cattle and agricultural activities have in this vulnerable area. It is also expected that two Regional Environmental Authorities will work for a joint strategy to protect the Palmar forest, because of its importance for conservation of environmental goods and services critical for this mountain communities.

More information:

Carlos Suárez

Coordinator, Corporación Alta Montaña Andina amachiscas@gmail.com

Ferneida's kitchen garden

By: Mariana García, communications ACT-Colombia



Photo: Conservation Landscapes Program – Amazon Conservation Team-Colombia / Belén de los Andaquíes – Alto Fragua Indiwasi Park / Edgar Muñoz

The Caquetá province has long been a colonization region, where migrants from the violenceridden areas in the mountains nearby looked for a new life and opportunities for raising a family in the jungles of the Amazon piedmont. Towards the end of the XVII century, this province was the main area for the extraction of jungle products such as rubber, quinine bark, fine timber and wild animals' pelts.

One of the few mountain passes for these migrants was the rough trail between Acevedo in the Huila province to the Andaquíes territory, named after the indian people living there, a name retained by today's municipality of Belén de los Andaquíes. The “thousand days' war”, a civil conflict at the beginning of the twentieth century drove out many peasant families from the mountains of Cauca, Tolima and Huila. They settled in the forest and cleared small patches for agriculture and to establish modest dwellings.



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Thus, walking this trail all the way from Cauca, Ferneida Ordoñez and her four children arrived to this far-off place, in the Minas area of Belén de los Andaquíes. After many years of hard toil in her family farm, the Conservation Landscapes Program arrived jointly with the Amazon Conservation Team-ACT, to implement a sustainable development project with indigenous people and colonists, in the area surrounding the Alto Fragua Natural Park.

“The kitchen garden is very important for us, because our food will be balanced and healthy, as everything has been grown organically”, says Ferneida while proudly showing her plot abundant in onions, squash, maize, tomatoes, chili and bell peppers, green beans, chard, cabbages, flowers and many cooking and medicinal herbs. “We only buy potatoes, rice, meat and salt, we cultivate everything else here, and fish is abundant in the river”.

Before this Project, Ferneida and her family barely cultivated their plot, but they lacked the seeds and knowledge to establish and care for their own kitchen garden. This has been a substantial change in food security for 207 families in this region, who previously had to spend their meager income buying produce in the village. Their nutrition has improved and some of them even exchange or sell surplus vegetables.

According to Luis Muñoz, Ferneida’s husband, the preparation of organic fertilizers in their own farm has been essential for this rich production: “we have seen our plants grow, with less household expenses because fresh vegetables are at hand in the farm”. He says further: “we also have received supplies to establish an agroforestry plot with cocoa plants, plantains and timber trees, which will ensure an additional income for the family”.

The whole family has participated in this Project. Ferneida’s daughter is now an expert grower: “not a day passes by without caring for the garden; we take out weeds and apply fertilizer, every day we have food to harvest”.

“Now I cannot think of my life without a kitchen garden, it is like a daughter that we care for; I am grateful to ACT and to the Conservation Landscapes Program for the technical assistance, because we had a different culture back in Cauca. Here we live peacefully, satisfied in our bellies and hearts”, said Ferneida.

Training is now a must for Ferneida and her family: “sometimes we need guidance to overcome our laziness, because the world changes and knowledge also; land-use has changed and we have to learn how to manage this”.

Her husband Luis Muñoz, as a community leader, has invited other institutions to continue the good work by training people and supporting their processes, especially with clear and honest actions such as those developed by the Conservation Landscapes Program.

More information:

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4.4 PMP report on CLP activities

Indicator No. 1: Number of families benefited by sustainable production systems supported by CLP

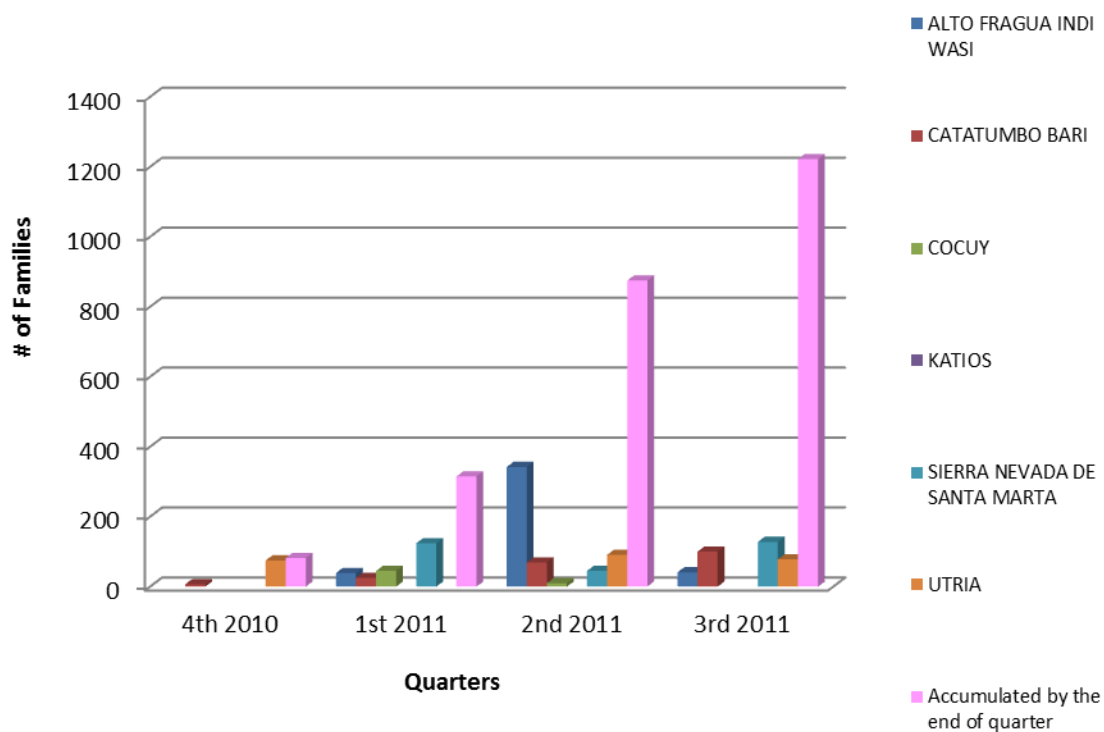
Cluster	Quarter				Total accumulated by cluster	% accumulated advance	Goal July 2012
	4th 2010	1st 2011	2nd 2011	3rd 2011			
ALTO FRAGUA INDI WASI		39	342	41	422		
CATATUMBO BARI	7	25	72	100	201		
COCUY		45	10		55		
KATIOS					0		
SIERRA NEVADA DE SANTA MARTA		124	45	128	297		
UTRIA	75		91	78	244		
Achieved in each quarter	82	233	560	347			
Accumulated by the end of quarter	82	315	875	1222	1222	179%	680

Cluster	Number of families benefited 3rd Quarter 2011 by Local operator/Park	
ALTO FRAGUA INDI WASI	Amazon Conservation Team	41
CATATUMBO BARI	Proempresas	100
SIERRA NEVADA DE SANTA MARTA	CIT Comercial EU Arhuacos	71
	Asoprokan	23
	Wiwa	34
UTRIA	Red Colombia Verde	58
	PNN Utría	20
	Achieved in quarter	347



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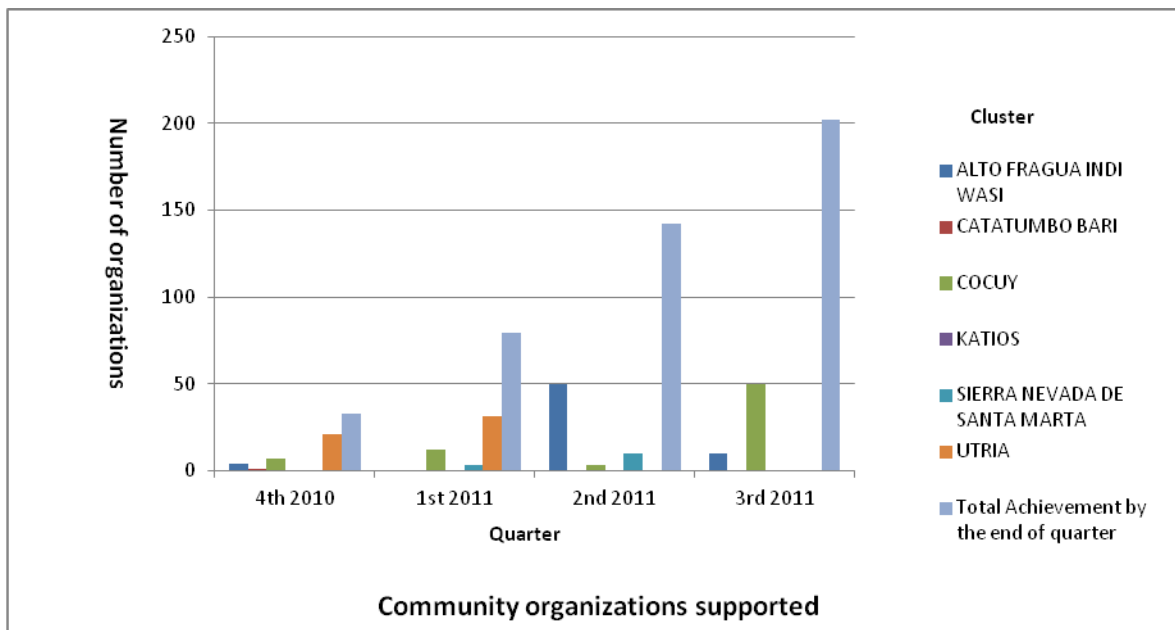




2. Number of microenterprises, cooperatives, associations and other community organizations supported.

Cluster	Quarter				Total achieved by cluster	% accumulated advance	Goal July 2012
	4th 2010	1st 2011	2nd 2011	3rd 2011			
ALTO FRAGUA INDI WASI	4		50	10	64	808%	25
CATATUMBO BARI	1				1		
COCUY	7	12	3	50	72		
KATIOS					0		
SIERRA NEVADA DE SANTA MARTA		3	10		13		
UTRIA	21	31			52		
Achieved in each quarter	33	46	63	60			
Accumulated by end of quarter	33	79	142	202	202		

Cluster	Community organizations supported 3rd quarter 2011	
ALTO FRAGUA INDI WASI	Amazon Conservation Team	10
COCUY	Opepa	14
	AMA	11
	PNN El Cocuy	25
	3rd Quarter achievement	60

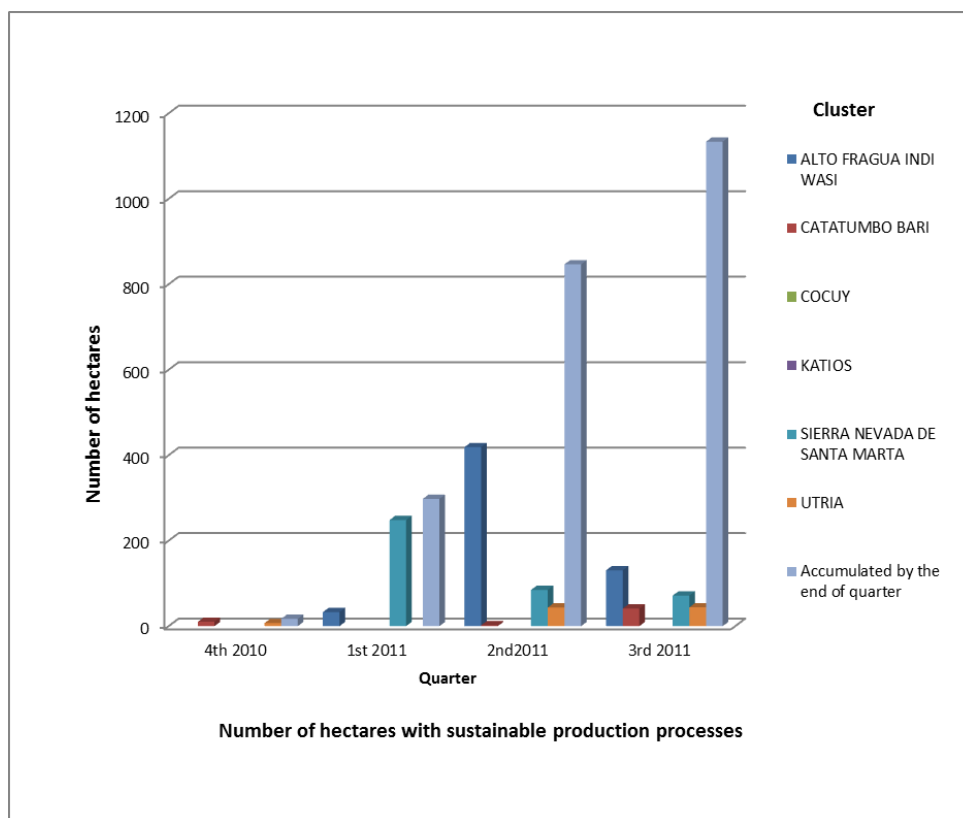


3. Number of hectares with sustainable production processes

Cluster	Quarter				Total achievement by cluster	% accumulated advance	Goal July 2012
	4th 2010	1st 2011	2nd 2011	3rd 2011			
ALTO FRAGUA INDI WASI		32,7	418,7	130,6	582		
CATATUMBO BARI	10		1,91	41,0	52,9		
COCUY							
KATIOS							
SIERRA NEVADA DE SANTA MARTA		248	84,8	71,5	404,3		
UTRIA	7		43,4	43,9	94,3		
Achieved in each quarter	17	280,7	548,8	287,0			
Accumulated by the end of quarter	17	297,7	846,5	1.133,5		14%	8.500



Cluster	No. hectares sustainable production	
ALTO FRAGUA INDI WASI	Amazon Conservation Team	130,6
CATATUMBO BARI	Proempresas	41
SIERRA NEVADA S. MARTA	CIT Comercial (Arhuacos)	2,5
	Asoprokan	50
	Wiwa	19,0
UTRIA	Fundación Natura	38,9
	PNN Utría	5
Total achievement		287





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Indicator	Goal achieved by June 30 2011		Goal achieved by September 30 2011		Accumulated goal achieved by September 30	Goal July 2012
4. Progress in the implementation of the National Parks Unit strategic plan	Description	Goal achieved in the quarter	Description of new achievement.	Goal achieved in the quarter		Goal July 2012
	Five protected areas building consensus and implementing Special Management Strategies in overlapped areas with indigenous reservations and/or adjoining areas to Collective Territories of Afrocolombian communities with CLP support: 5 Points PNN Alto Fragua Indi Wasi y PNN Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta with a control and surveillance plan operated with CLP support: 1 Point.	6 points:30% advance in the implementation of NPU's Strategic subprograms in the protected areas supported by CLP.	PNN Katios, PNN Cocuy, PNN Catatumbo-Barí, PNN Utría with a control and surveillance plan operated with CLP support: 3 points. Two Protected areas implementing ecotourism planning, including carrying capacity measure and monitoring impact methodology: 3 points.	6 points:30% advance in the implementation of NPU's Strategic subprograms in the protected areas supported by CLP.	12 points of advance in the implementation of Strategic Programs of the NPU in the protected areas supported by CLP.	16 points of advance in the implementation of Strategic Programs of the NPU in the protected areas supported by CLP.



Indicator	Goal achieved by June 30 2011		Goal achieved in this period		Accumulated goal achieved by September 30	Goal by July 2012
5. Number of new monitoring processes of conservation objects implemented in the prioritized national parks	Description	Goal achieved in the quarter	Description	Goal achieved in the quarter		
	<p>* Monitoring subsistence hunting with indigenous communities in NNP Utría.</p> <p>*Monitoring the population status of “frailejones” species in the Cocuy NNP.</p> <p>*Monitoring population status of aquatic bird species in Complejo Volcánico Doña Juana NNP (Alto Fragua Cluster).</p> <p>* Monitoring population status of Pentacalia sp. in the Complejo Volcánico Doña Juana NNP (Alto Fragua Cluster).</p>	4 new monitoring processes implemented in the 5 CLP clusters: 33% of the goal proposed for July 2012	<p>Utría:</p> <p>* Monitoring of conservation status of game species by indigenous communities</p> <p>Cocuy: * Four new monitoring processes related to ecotourism planning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Espeletia lopezii decrease rate by tourism impact. • Expansion of path width related to tourism impact. • Water quality variation • Garbage production <p>Katios:</p> <p>*Monitoring of fishing sites.</p> <p>* Monitoring of fishing species. Bird monitoring: *Birds in restored areas.</p> <p>* Acuatical birds inhabiting swamps</p>	9 new monitoring processes implemented in the 5 CLP clusters	13 new monitoring processes implemented in the 5 CLP clusters	24 new monitoring processes implemented in the 5 CLP clusters. (4 new monitoring processes per protected area)

Program Indicator	Total Target July 2011	Advance reported by Sept 30 2011
6. Percentage of improvement in the management of protected areas according to the AEMAPPS index	Increase of short term efficiency index according to AEMAPPS methodology	Increase of short term efficiency index in five (out of six) protected areas according to AEMAPPS methodology



AEMAPPS cycles for 2010 and 2011

PROTECTED AREA	%SHORT TIME EFFICACY 2010 (level of governance)	%SHORT TIME EFFICACY 2011	% SHORT TIME EFFICIENCY 2010 (quality of management operation)	% SHORT TIME EFFICIENCY 2011	% SHORT TIME EFFECTIVENESS 2010 (overall management)	% SHORT TIME EFFECTIVENESS 2011
PNN Cocuy	52%	52%	62%	62%	57%	57%
PNN Catatumbo	52%	72%	76%	67%	64%	70%
PNN Alto Fragua	60%	52%	56%	68%	58%	60%
PNN Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta	76%	76%	64%	63%	70%	70%
PNN Utria	72%	76%	65%	57%	68%	64%
PNN Katios	44%	52%	41%	59%	43%	55%

The table above compares data for 2010 (white) and 2011 (blue) AEMAPPS cycles. The CLP supported the “short time” measurements of this index, because of the time range of this program. The comparison between 2010 and 2011 measurements indicates that short time effectiveness in the management of the protected areas included in the CLP was higher in all parks but one, the Utría Park. When efficacy (level of governance) and efficiency (quality of management operation) are taken into account, a more detailed picture emerges:

Most of the parks have enhanced their level of governance; this is explained by CLP support regarding better infrastructure, communications, technical and professional people to carry out the park’s mission, control and surveillance. They have also improved their efficiency regarding their execution of annual work plans, technical processes, evaluation and monitoring.

On the other hand, Fragua has diminished its level of governance, while Catatumbo, Sierra and Utría have lower indexing regarding the quality of management operation. In the case of the Fragua Park, security reasons hindered the control and surveillance operations during a part of the year and as a result the park’s governance was weaker in 2011. The other three parks have undergone a change in management over the period, and a lower index implies there is a learning process for the new managers before they are proficient in carrying out their annual operating plans and other functions, moreover when, as was the case, the new managers had no previous experience with the Parks Unit. Since this measurement was done, in Catatumbo the situation has weakened, as the new manager resigned and it has not been replaced.



Program Indicator	Total Target July 2012	First Year Target	Until September 30, 2011
7. Variation of the percentage of ecosystems represented in the SINAP	Increase of the current percentage (52%).	Not specified	52%

This indicator shows no difference from the last measurement because there have been no other declarations of new protected areas or any other actions which would have an effect upon this indicator.

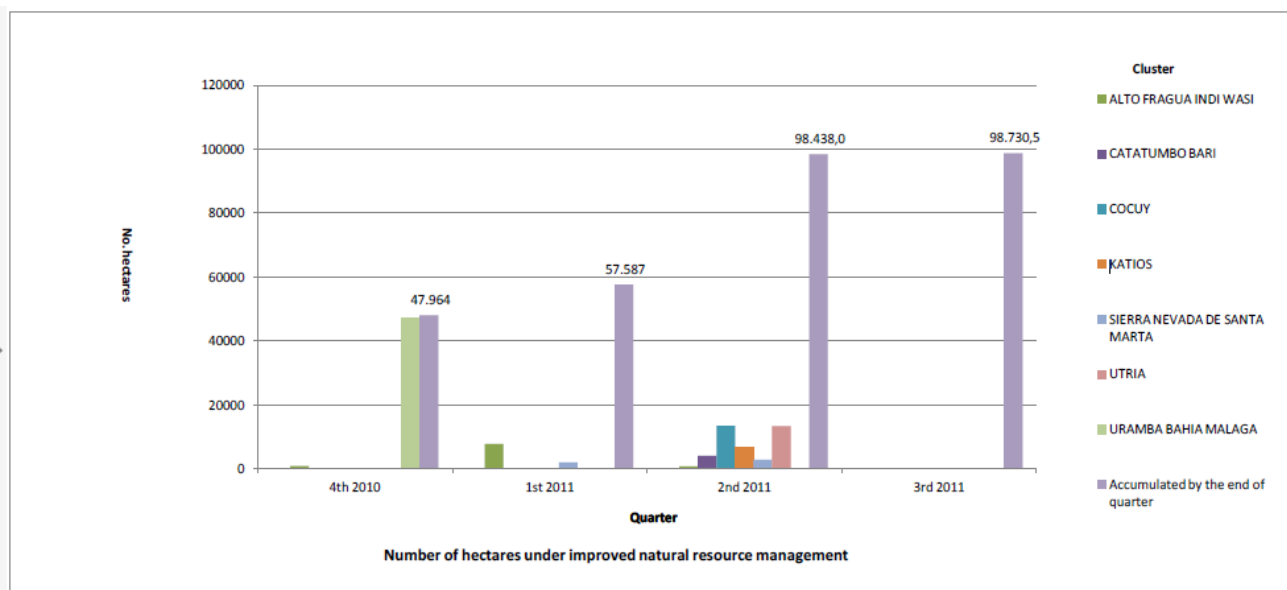
INDICATOR No. 8: Participation of community organizations in biodiversity conservation actions (index in %)						
DESCRIPTION OF MEASURED ITEMS	POINTS	GOAL (Base line: 90 organizations participated in the initial workshops for project design)	UNIFIED GOAL	ACCUMULATED ADVANCE - JUNE 2011	TOTAL ACCUMULATED GOAL BY JUNE 30 2011	GOAL JULY 2012
Members of social and community organizations in the Park's focal and surrounding areas trained on leadership, administrative skills and management to strengthen their capacity, represent community interests and participate in planning and consensus build	More than 900 persons (an average of 10 from each organization) – 5 points From 500 to 900 persons (on average 5 to 10 from each organization) – 3 points Less than 500 persons (an average of less than 5 persons from each organization) - 1 point	From 500 to 900 persons (on average 5 to 10 from each organization) – 3 points	8 points of 10 possible points (80% participation)	567 persons from 46 organizations were trained on leadership, administrative skills and management (on average 12 persons from each organization): 3 Points	6 points from 10 possible points (60% participation)	8 points of 10 possible points (80% participation)
Members of social and community organizations in the Park's focal and surrounding areas participate or are trained on concepts related with the strategic lines implemented by the NPU in the 6 CLP Parks and their surrounding areas: Sustainable production	More than 900 persons (an average of 10 from each organization) – 5 points From 500 to 900 persons (on average 5 to 10 from each organization) – 3 points Less than 500 persons (an average of less than 5 persons from each organization) - 1 point	From 500 to 900 persons (on average 5 to 10 from each organization) – 3 points		609 persons from 20 organizations (on average 30 persons per organization) were trained on Sustainable production systems. Research and monitoring. Participative ecological restoration. Aquatic systems restoration. Environmental education. Control and sur		



F-1. Number of hectares under improved natural resource management.

Cluster	Quarter				% accumulated advance	Goal July 2012
	4th 2010	1st 2011	2nd 2011	3rd 2011		
ALTO FRAGUA INDI WASI	870	7.699	754,7	130,6		
CATATUMBO BARI			4.001,9	41		
COCUY		76	13.372	6		
KATIOS			6.600			
SIERRA NEVADA DE SANTA MARTA		1.848	2.790,4	71 ,5		
UTRIA			13.332,0	43 ,9		
URAMBA BAHIA MALAGA	47.094					
Achieved in each quarter	47.964	9.623	40.851	292		
Accumulated by the end of quarter	47.964	57.587	98.438,0	98.730,5	118,95	83.000

Cluster	Local Operator	Type of improved management	
		Sustainable Production	Jaguar Corridor
ALTO FRAGUA	Amazon Conservation Team	130,6	
CATATUMBO	Proempresas	41	
SIERRA NEVADA S.MARTA	CIT Comercial (Arhuacos)	2,5	
	Asoprokan	50	
	Wiwa	19	
UTRIA	Fundación Natura	38,9	
	PNN Utría	5	
COCUY	AMA	5,5	
	Fundación Pantera		54
3rd Quarter 2011 achievement		292	54
Total 3rd Quarter achievement		346,4	

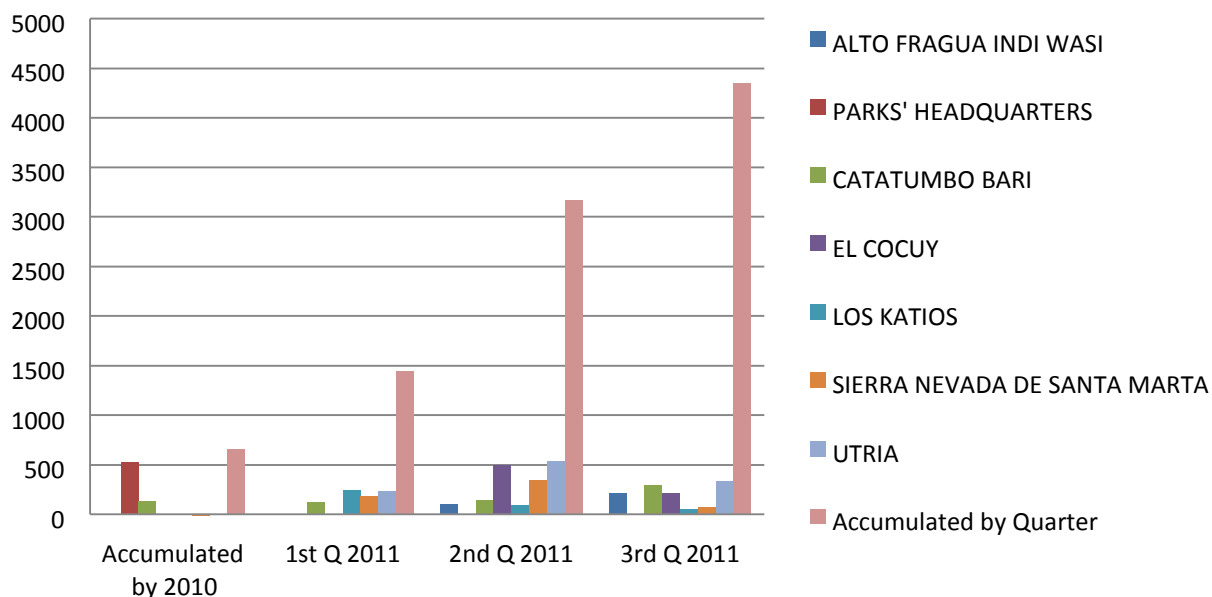


Indicator F-2. Number of people receiving training or technical assistance on natural resource management and/or conservation of biodiversity.

Numbers in this indicator are different from previous report for two reasons; (i) some information was excluded in the past report as it was not validated and (ii) the PMP database had an error because in some cases it duplicated the numbers of people. Since the two mistakes have been already solved, these are the final figures.

Cluster	Accumulated by 2010	1st Q 2011	2nd Q 2011	3rd Q 2011	Accumulated by Sep. 30
ALTO FRAGUA INDI WASI			101	211	312
PARKS' HEADQUARTERS	529				529
CATATUMBO BARI	132	124	145	293	694
EL COCUY			499	209	708
LOS KATIOS		243	97	58	398
SIERRA NEVADA DE SANTA MARTA	1	186	348	69	604
UTRIA		230	532	342	1104
Accumulated by Quarter	662	1445	3167	4349	4349

Accumulated people receiving training or technical assistance



Local Operator/Park	Gender	Accumulated by 2010	1st Q 2011	2nd Q 2011	3rd Q 2011	Accumulated by Sep. 30	Goal July 2012	% Accumulated advance
PARQUE NACIONAL NATURAL ALTO FRAGUA INDI WASI	F M			40 61	85 126	125 187	6500	66,90%
PARKS' HEADQUARTERS	F M	190 339				190 339		
ASOCIACION ONG DEL FARO CATATUMBO	F M		2 9	19 32		21 41		
CORPORACION PROPULSORA DE EMPRESAS DEL NORTE DE SANTANDER	F M		30 38			30 38		
FUNDACION PARA LA PROMOCION DE LA CULTURA Y EDUCACION POPULAR	F M			25 48	124 169	149 217		
PARQUE NACIONAL NATURAL CATATUMBO BARI	F M	63 69	25 20	16 5		104 94		
ASOCIACION AMIGOS DEL COCUI	F M				10 18	10 18		
ASOCIACION ONG AVANSAR	F M			12 33		12 33		



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CORPORACION ALTA MONTAÑA ANDINA	F M			177 123	7 17	184 140
FUNDACION PANTHERA COLOMBIA	F M			3 10	3 6	6 16
ORGANIZACION PARA LA EDUCACION Y PROTECCION AMBIENTAL	F M			42 78	5 8	47 86
PARQUE NACIONAL NATURAL EL COCUI	F M			9 12	66 69	75 81
PARQUE NACIONAL NATURAL LOS KATIOS	F M		133 110	50 47	26 32	209 189
ASOCIACION DE PRODUCTORES AGROECOLOGICOS INDIGENAS KANKUAMOS	F M		1 11	13 45		14 56
CIT COMERCIAL EU. ORGANIZACION DEL PUEBLO ARHUACO	F M		32 114			32 114
FUNDACION DE INVESTIGACIONES ARQUEOLOGICAS Y AMBIENTALES TAYRONA	F M			30 88		30 88
ORGANIZACION WIWA YUGUMAIUN BUNKUANARRWA TAYRONA	F M		8 20	11 37	2 7	21 64
PARQUE NACIONAL NATURAL SIERRA NEVADA DE SANTA MARTA	F M			28 96	16 44	44 141
FUNDACION MARVIVA	F M		58 98	72 88		130 186
FUNDACION NATURA COLOMBIA	F M		4 16	11 33	31 49	46 98
PARQUE NACIONAL NATURAL UTRIA	F M			90 126	110 152	200 278
RED COLOMBIANA DE ORGANIZACIONES COMUNITARIAS AMBIENTALMENTE	F M		11 43	69 43		80 86
TOTAL						4349



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5. LOOKING FORWARD: PROGRAM ACTIVITIES FOR THE NEXT QUARTER

Table No. 1 - Schedule of activities (October-December 2011)

CLP - SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES				
OCTOBER-DECEMBER 2011				
No.	AREA	ACTIVITY	PRODUCT	DATE
1	NPU implementation of activities in workplans	2.1. Finish with the respective officers the terms of reference for NPU's acquisitions of equipment and infrastructure	TOR's released and proposals received for equipment and infrastructure approved for the third year of the program	Oct-Dec.
		2.2. Contracts and acquisitions processes for cross-cutting activities and Parks under way	Evaluations made, responsibility studies completed and contracts signed for NPU infrastructure and equipment contracts approved for the third year of the program	Oct-Dec.
		2.3. Report preparation for NPU activities	Officials in charge of reporting preparing and delivering reports	Oct-Dec.
		2.4. Operative committee meeting with NPU for revision of results and management issues	Results and management issues examined and actions planned for application (with technical deputy officer)	Monthly
		2.5. Assisting the NPU, grantees and local operators for compliance of environmental regulations (training and assistance for filling in Monitor environmental revision forms)	NPU's relevant officers and local operators trained and supported for environmental requirements procedures and approval	Oct-Dec.
2		2.6. Environmental requirements prepared and approved by MEO	Transition to MONITOR system in operation	Oct-Dec.
3	Local operators' grants allocation process	3.1. Evaluating technical and financial relevance and requiring adjustments for proposals from local operators: Sierra Nevada, Katíos	Proposals evaluated in technical and financial terms, approved by CTC, adjusted according to recommendations.	Oct-Dec.
		3.2. Present proposals for approval by the CTC	Proposals considered and grants conferred by CTC	Oct-Dec.
		3.3. Receive and evaluate reports for products from local operators	Reports evaluated and payments approved	Monthly
		3.4. Environmental requirements prepared and approved by MEO and PAS conducted for potential local operators	Environmental requirements fulfilled and approved by MEO. PAS conducted for local operators signing contracts: Katíos, Sierra.	Oct-Dec.
		3.5. Reception and evaluation of proposals from Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta	Proposals received and evaluated for Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta	Oct-Dec.



		3.6. Meetings with local operators for proposals' adjustments and explanation of procedures for grants	Meetings held, questions cleared and proposals adjusted according to requirements for Katíos, Sierra LO.	Oct-Dec.
		3.7. Preparation of grant documents for local operators contracts in Katíos and Sierra Nevada	Local operators contracts signed and in operation for Katíos, Sierra.	Oct-Dec.
		3.8. Prepare calls for proposals for sustainability actions related to selected areas and local operators	Revision of proposals, CTC approval, execution arrangements complete	Oct-Dec.
4	Performance Monitoring Plan adjustments and implementation	4.1. Compiling data related to targets and results analysis.	Data retrieval and report of activities on PMP implementation.	Monthly
		4.2. Support the grant evaluation process by assessing potential targets for grant proposals submitted for appraisal by the CLP	Potential targets estimated according to technical and financial options contained in grant proposals	Oct-Dec.
5	Communications strategy implementation	5.1. Web page contents updated	Web page in operation	Monthly
		5.2. Disseminate branding and marking manual with concerned public and follow-up its correct application	Branding and marking manual application by new local operators disseminated and follow-up of B&M manual application by former operators	Monthly
		5.4. Revision and approval process for radio/ video/ tv programs with the NPU and local operators	Broadcasting of audio/video programs by local operators as approved by communications officers and AOTR at USAID	Monthly
		5.5. Obtain and distribute information on CLP's processes and results by different media	Information on the CLP disseminated by outreach materials to the general public	Monthly
7	Executing audit	8.1. Preparing TORs and executing audits	Preparing TORs for specialized audits for local operators as needed	Oct-Dec.

Table No. 2: Local Operators Schedule for Proposal Evaluation/Approval

PARK/CLUSTER	Type instrument/ number	Release	Place and date Meeting with operators	Deadline RFA due	Evaluation and CTC approval	Adjusted proposals ready	Agreement signed
Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta FIAAT second phase	RFA-004-00X	OctoberDecember 2011	Bogotá, Oct/Dec	November 2011	Dec 2011	Dec 2011	Dec 2011
Several clusters: sustainability proposals	RFA-004-00X	OctoberDecember 2011	Bogotá, others, Oct/Dec	Oct-Dec	Oct-Dec	Oct-Dec	Oct-Dec 2011



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